PHYSICIANS IN MEDICINE LODGE

MEDICINE LODGE, - - - - KASSAS.

MEDICINE LODGE, KANS.

OFFICE-"A Karr's drug store, Wood & Vin-cent building, All calls promptly filled. Par-thular attention given to Obstetrics and dis-cases peculiar to woman.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

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OFFICE-Two doors south of Davis' Store. At night, at residence. All calls promptly attended to. Charges reasonable.

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Will practice in the courts of this and ajoin ing counties.

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Will practice in all the courts in the state Collections made. Taxes paid for non-residents. Medicine Lodge, Kansas. Office with County Attorney.

O. E. S. LORRAINE CHAPTER, No. 39, and third Monday evenings in each month. Mas. Francis Ellis, W. M.

DELPHIA LODGE, No. 140, K. of P., meets on Monday evening of each week, at the K. of P. hall. Visiting Knights in good standing invi-ted to attend. J. M. Lahey, C. C. A. M. HOUCHIN, K. of R. & S.

NAOMINO, 67, REBECCA DEGREE, I.O.O.F. Meets the 2d and 4th West, rights, each month. Mas. E. M. Allen, N. G. Mrs. Aug. Schildt, Secy.

CHRISTIAN.—Preaching every Sunday at J. B. Nicholson. Prayer meeting every Wed-nesday night. Sunday school at 10 o'clock a. m. every Sunday. Pastor's residence at the par-sonage; study at the chapel.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.—Services every Sunday at 11:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school every Sunday at 10 a.m. Prayer meetin, every Thursday evening at 7:30. Strangers invited. J. M. Anchea, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN. - Services overy Sunday at II a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at

GERMAN BAPTIST BERTHREN—Hold reg-dar services at Mingoni, Barber county, the second and fourth Sundays in cach month. At Forrest school house on the second Sunday; Codur Creek school house on the third Sunday, By Siders Shamberger, Smith and Neber.

ST. MARK'S MISSION.—Sunday School at 1:30 o'clock on every Sunday afternoon, it the G. A. R. hall. Children pleuse come.

BAFTIST.—Preaching ist andied Sunday II n. m. and at \$100 p. m., every Sunday. Sunday school at 100-dook, a m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening of each week. Rov. W. A. Calis, Paster. Residence on Cor. Lincoln Ave. and Cherry Streets.

Office over Citizens' National Bank.

MEDICINE LODGE. - - - - KANS.

J. D. KARR, M. D.

B. B. BURNEY, M. D.

H. M'CAGUE.

MARTIN, & MCNEAL

W. W. S. SNODDY.

THESTER I. LONG.

TEON BEALS,

C. W. ELLIS,

## THE BARRER COUNTY IN

ESTABLISHED IN 1880.

DEVOTED TO THE UPBUILDING OF THE CITY AND COUNTY.

VOL. XIII.

MEDICINE LODGE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1892.

NO. 7.

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY. PARSIDENT. HENJAMIN HARRISON United States Senators : B. W. Perkins of Kannas. W. A. Peffer Member of Congress, 7th Dist. Jerry Simpson Judge of 24th Judicial Dist. G. W. McKay State Senator. 38th District. Chester I, Long Representative, 96th District. F. W. Hickox A laundrymaids hope is the GLAIRETTE SOAP. for it saves both her time and her labor, And she'll find that her clothes with a brilliancy glows And are reffer than those of her neighbor. L. U. Humphrey Wm. Higgins Licutement-Governor Secretary of State ... State Treasurer CLAIRETTE SOAP Clerk Clerk Dist. Court Register of Deeds Probace Judge Sheriff Freasurer County Attorney County Superinte K. FAIRBANK & CO.,

S. ROCIELL, HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Has just received his Spring Stock of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Which is BETTER and CHEAPER than ever.

Groceries and Canned Goods Medicine Lodge, Kansas.

Office first door west of First National Bank Will practice in all of the courts of the state

ALL FRESH AND WARRANTED. GOURTRY PRODUCE TAKER IN EXCHARGE FOR GOODS. ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

## CHASE & ALLEN,

-AGENTS FOR-

Woods Machines, Cummings Headers, J. I. Case Plow Works, Nichols & Shepard Threshing Machines, Etc.

A Full line of

## A. F. & A. M., Delta Lodge No. 77 Regular communications, first an Regular communications, first and third Saturday evenings in each menth. All affiliating and non-affili AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ting masons in good standing, cordially in fied to attend H. A. Bunkerr, W. M. I. W. Stour, Secretary. CYPRUS CHAPTER No. 63, R. A. M., meets In Mosonic Hall overy 2d and 4th Thursday. Visiting brethren cordially invited. CHESTER I. LONG, H. P. B. B. PRUK, Sec'y.

HARDWARE, TINWARE, Etc., Etc.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS.

DOBBS BROTHERS.

E WILL open up the Spring trade with the largest stock of Seeds in Southern Kansas. Our stock comprises every variety of Field and Garden Seeds, fresh and of A 1 quality. All orders by mail given prompt attention and filled at once. A full line of seed corn, alfalfa, red and white cane seed, kaffir corn, flax, timothy, oats, blue grass and all kinds of garden seeds.

ALL KINDS OF COAL FOR SALE.

BADGER LUMBER CO.

FIRST AVENUE WEST,

G. A. R. ELDRED POST, No. 174, meets of the court house in Medicine Lodge, at 7 P. M. All comrades cordially invited.

L. T. WILLIAMS, POST Commander.

JOHN W. UPPERMAN, Adjutant.

MEDIGINE LODGE,

LUMBER, LIME AND COAL.

S. Y. LOREN EDWARDS CAMP. No. 152
day evenings of each month, in their half on
North Main street.
J. U. ROMIG, Commander.
J. H. WILLIAMS, Adjutant. C. Q. CHANDLER, President. F. B. CHAPIN, Cashier,

A. O. U. W., Fidelity Lodge No. 80.-night. E. M. BYERLEY, M. W. J. W. SINGER, RECOVER. CITIZENS STATE BANK.

MEDICINE LODGE, KANSAS.

Tranacts a General Banking Business.

T. L. LINDLEY,

C STHOLIC CHURCH—Services once every month in the Gobielle building on North REV. O'HARA, Partor. Abstracter, Real Estate, Insurance.

Western Farm Mortgage Co., Missouri Valley Land Co., American Investment Co. Eastern Banking Co., P. H. Albright & Company, Ana Other Lands.

IMPROVED Farms and City Property to rent. I have a complete set of Abstracts of every Farm, Lot and tract of land in the County.

OFFICE ON KANSAS AVE. BETWEEN MAIN STREET AND COURT HOUSE.

THE UNIT OF ACCOUNT. It is Numeral, Not Intrinsic; of Numbers, Not Value.

There are many would-be financial reformers who claim that money should

have a stable or permanent purchasing power and for that reason want only a limited amount of paper money, and that based on metal, gold and silver. The gentlemen advocating this measure have not yet mastered the first rudiments of the money question.

Money being simply a creation of law, and its money value fixed solely by law, this monetary value is the unit in which we express all other values, and without which unit they could have no monetary value, while their intrinsic value might be of great importance. You could not express the value of a horse in dollars and cents unless you had a unit of value, or as some prefer to state it, a standard of value, of dollars and cents. You could not say this horse is worth \$100 if you had no dollars. Dollars, however, are not a natural creation or product, they are a creation of law and are what the law declares them to be. Dollars can be created out of any material the law making power sees proper to use and the value of the material has nothing whatever to do with the value of the money. While governments can fix an arbitrary standard or unit of value for money, it cannot fix a price or standard for any commodity. The price or value of all commodities are fixed by the laws of supply and demand, and money has nothing whatever to do with them. Today apples may be plenty and my dollar will buy two bushels; to-morrow they may be scarce and my dollar will buy only one bushel. Should I, therefore, say that my dollar has depre-ciated one-half? It is true it has pur-chased only one-half of what it did, but it is not the fault of the dollar. It is, therefore, impossible to create money that will have at all times the same purchasing power. Neither has the volume of money any effect upon prices, as is frequently stated, only in so far that if every one is earning plenty of money, consequently must be creating and exchanging much, there must be a larger demand; and when the demand is large and the supply inadequate the money will not purchase as much; but, notwithstanding this fact, no one loses anything, because if I am willing or able to give more dollars or products of my labor than another, it simply proves

Money being only in reality a standard or uniform legal representative of value, it should be classed only as such, and not thought of as something of value itself. There can be no money, no representative of value, where nothing is produced or created to exchange. Before anyone can get money, if the laws are just, he must produce, create or perform something useful and beneficial to society. Suppose a community should create a million dollars in money, and no one had anything to exchange, the money would be useless. It would be of no value whatever as it is neither food, drink or clothing. It becomes valuable only the moment some one goes to the government and desires it n exchange for his labor or products. The money thus put ir to circulation represents actual value created. The amount of money given for the articles or labor thus given to the government s not fixed by the amount of money that may lie in the government vault, but is fixed by the law of supply and demand, and, when fixed and agreed upon, it is represented by a fixed unit, called money—Hugo Preyer, in Cincinnati Herald.

that I created more than he did, or want

the article worse than he does.

THEIR TRUMP CARD.

The Wall Street End of the Twin Frauds Could Not Survive Without the Ferce Bill Issue.

The following jaygould dispatch furnishes a "pointer" for people who are capable of reading between the lines:

Washinoton, June 9.—Republicans and democrats here agree about one thing. It is the serious mistake McKinley and Reed made in their speeches in indicating that the force bill would be a loading feature in the republican campaign. Southern members of congress today say from the standpoint of pure politics the presentation of the force bill issue is a big card for the southern democrats, for it means the white people will stand up for the democratic ticket and will not hazard white supremacy for the chance of sub-treasury and other Farmer's Alliance legislation. If this issue is made the leading one of the republican platform and on the stump the southern men declare that the third party will be an insignificant factor, and all danger that North and South Carolins will not a democratic will be cant factor, and all danger that North and South Carolina will not go democratic will be

swept away.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, one of the ablest
men in the senate, said that if the republican
party should take its ground for the campaign
on the force bill it would consolidate the democratic position all over the south. The white people regard their own supremacy as para-mount to questions of sub-treasuries and such

legislation

Senator Harris, of Tennessee, expressed the same view. "It will tend to hurt the republicans," said he, "and help the democrats in Tennessee. It will solidify the opposition to the republican ticket I do not consider the question so important, however, because I do not think any southern state in danger from the Farmer's Alliance movament. If there are any such, they are North Carolina and South Carolina and the force bill would help us there."

Of course the force bill will be a "leading feature of the republican caming feature of the republican cam-

And of course it will be a tendency to unite the south. That is why it will be done.

KANSAS The Wall street bosses don't propose to let one of the Siamese twins die. If one dies, both die. If both die, Shylock In order to keep the republican Chang

alive the democratic Eng must be nursed and fostered. The principal fodder that Eng subsists upon is of the force bill sort.

Shylock don't want any Farmers' Alliance in his. Not much. Therefore he employs yawpers of the Reed stripe to howl about the force bill. And this sets the southern yawpers of the Jones and Harris kind to howling about "negro supremacy"—and the work is done.
It's the old game to keep the "solid south" and the "solid north" arrayed against each other, while the rascally leaders flip cents for the offices.—Chi-

THE OREGON ELECTION.

The Truth Carefully Concealed From the Last week as soon as the special giv-ing the report from Oregon, signed by the chairman of the people's party com-mittee, was received by our office we gave copies to both the Sentinel and News of this city, with request to publish. Neither of them did so. All these daily city papers are making up for mselves a record of everlasting infamy. They claim to be newspapers. They claim to be ready at all times to give the general news dispatches, reserving only the right to lie and deceive to their editorial pages. But we know that their news columns are all fed from the same plutocratic spoon. They are under a censorship as despotic and infinitely more corrupt than the overs

of Russia. Now, here comes another special which they will not copy. They not only will not give this, but they will not give the detailed vote of Oregon. They will not reprint the editorials of the Portland old party papers, confessing the utmost alarm at the great strength developed by the peo-ple's party in that state. We say it deliberately with the proof in hand, that these old party papers are cowards, and dare not publish the truth before the

dare not publish the truth before the people of Indiana.

POBYLAND, Ore., June 15.—The people's party hascarried in full the counties of Coos, Josephine and Wallows, and also has carried portions of the stoket in several other counties and many of the precincts. The returns now received show that with three parties in the field the people's party has polled nearly one-fourth of the total vote of the state. The agricultural districts are all solid with us. The newspapers and machinery of both the old parties express great alarm and consider the result a decided victory for the new party. The Oregon people's victory for the new party. The Oregon people's party has fired the first gun for an aggressive campaign to end with victory in November.

W. H. GALVANI, Chairman State Com.

—Nonconformist.

WHY SHOULD ENGLAND BOSS?

The United States Should Inaugurate an American System of Finance. A recent telegram from Berlin relative to the silver questien states that while the German government is willing to "accept the invitation" to the international siver conference, the question does not excite great interest in Berlin. "Germany is not immediately interested in the rehabilitation of silver;" "England's preponderating influence in the money market of the world is fully admitted" in Germany and "there is no reason to think she (England) would surrender her principles to the American silver men." In other words the German government is not favorable to the remonetization of silver and it does not care a cent for the wishes of Americans, or any reasons that may be advanced in favor of bimetalism. As for England she is the world's pawn broker and money lender and her influence is going to be cast against the people's interests anyway.

The course for America to adopt is for her to go her own way, remonetize silver and let England and the European governments go hang themselves. Why in the name of all that is wonderful should England boss the United States' financial policy? We won our political independence over a century ago but she seems likely to reconquer us as a money lender. It's about time to cry "hands off."—San Antonio (Tex.)

A PALTRY EXCUSE.

The Democratic Party Claims it Never Had a Chance to Do Anything. Below we present the political make-up of congress, 1872 to 1892. The year amed which congress was elected. Forty-third congress, 1872—Republican senate, democratic house. Forty-fourth congress, 1874-Repubican senate, democratic house.

Forty-fifth congress, 1876-Republican senate, democratic house. Forty-sixth congress, 1878-Demoac senate, democratic house Forty-seventh congress, 1880-Repub ican senate, republican house. Forty-eighth congress, 1882-Republican senate, democratic house. Forty-ninth congress, 1884-Repub-

can senate, democratic house. Fiftieth congress, 1886—Republicar enate, democratic house. Fifty-first congress, 1888—Republican senate, democratic house.

Fifty-second congress, 1890-Repub-

ican senate, republican house.
In the senate of the Forty-sixth congress there were 33 republicans, 42 democrats and 1 independent (David Davis) who usually voted with the democrats. In the house there were 181 republicans, 150 democrats and 12 greenbackers. The democrats, therefore, had a clear majority of 19 in the house. They also had the help of every one of the 13 greenbackers on every measure introduced for the good of the people. The democrats were elected to this house on pledge to reduce the tariff, abolish national banks, pay off the national debt and establish free coinage of silver. They at once elected S. J. Randall, a had repealed any of the unjust laws or than you can walk you will have to pay passed any good one. Hayes would have car fare. If you are sick you will have vetoed their action. If he had done this to hire help to take care of you, or go the national banks in 1882, the pension children's school expenses will

ven for tariff reform in the interest of the toiling millions. Their platforms, the Mills tariff measure and their acts in congress prove this. The people's party is the only proper home for all patriots.-Fort Worth Exchange.

Werthiness Only Required. A Chicago clergyman has recently nade the discovery that there are some workingmen who have white hands He rightly estimates that the man who applies brains as well as muscle to the task in hand is a worthy artisan. The American Federation of Labor recogized this fact; it lays down no rule that each member must have a certain degree of hardness of muscle, or shabbiness of clothing, or possess the ac-cident of skin or sex, but only that its nembership shall be worthy in all things. There is such latitude in its requirements that it embraces all callngs and levels all distinctions; but its unity is so remarkable that it is the mighty force it is to-day.-Midland

A Mistaken Party.

The democratic party seems to think it has said all there is to say in reference to the financial problem, when it reiterates the stereotyped platitude:

We favor a currency of gold silver and of paper, convertible into coin at the option of the bolder.

ORGANIZED LABOR.

better than that on \$900 a year."

are both certain) may be better than a often undergoes privations which the poor farm heavily mortgaged, where farmer would think pretty hard. the comforts of life must go to pay in-terest. But we will take the case of the farmer out of debt, and with comfortable buildings. When he wants to go to town he hitches up a team and goes; \$1 will probably hire a man to take his place, if necessary. But it is not at all likely that he puts in 300 days

high wages; I don't believe in unions trying to get wages higher than \$2 a day."

No doubt \$2 a day would be good wages in your neighborhood, and would of solid work on his farm. The me chanic loses \$3 out of his \$900 of income for every day he stops work or is sick. At most times of the year the farmer can take one day off and hardly miss is his own master; the workman is not. must beg for it, and is often refused; provision for old age and sickness. while perhaps the very next week he is

discharged entirely, and must spend weary days or weeks, perhaps even months, hunting a new job. Some farmers think they work longer and harder than mechanics. At certain seasons of the year no doubt they do. The mechanic cannot often live close to his work. He must take ears and pay car fare out of his wages to get to it. Sometimes he must take both steam and street cars. If he works ten hours per day-from 7 to 19 and 1 to 6-he must often leave home at 5:80 in order to reach the scene of his labor at 7. This means a 5 or a 5:15 o'clock breakfast the year round, and very few farmers breakfast earlier than that. He eats a cold dinner out of a lunch pail and reaches home to get his supper at

7:30. If he is fortunate enough to work but eight hours per day he may break-fast at 6 instead of 5. If he lives near his work he has a little more time. from \$15 to \$30 per month, or from \$180

dom less; your milk usually 6 cents a quart, occasionally 5, occasionally 7; if you eat good butter, it will cost you from 25 to 40 cents a pound; eggs will cost from 12 to 30 cents a dozen, according to the season of the year, and often be very unsatisfactory; pork will cost you 8 to 12 cents a pound; ham, 12 to 20; beefsteak, 12 to 16, in the east still mere; you will seldom buy chicken or turkeys. Your church expenses will be heavier than in the country. If you join a society of any kind it will prove expensive, because hall rent must be

terest of the money power, the enemy of the people. It has had control of the off than his city brother who receives house to block the passage of the worst leisure time on the garden can do a laws. Yet it has not only never stood good deal towards the support of his solidly for the people, but has vetoed as family. He will have no car fare to pay largely in proportion to its strength for the worst laws—such as the funding act of April 12, 1856, the rechartering of what it costs the city laborer. His steals, land steals, river and harbor small. The farm laborer has still less steals, etc.—as the republicans. These to pay—as he receives less—and can are the facts according to the congressional records. Judged by their past thus providing himself with an occupation for out-of-work days.

reform through either old party. We cannot depend on the democratic party ics who have work 300 days is small, and the most of them do not receive as much as \$8 per day. Those who receive more belong to trades where two or three months of work are followed by months of enforced idleness, which entails great privation. And again, there is often a large per cent of loss to be taken out of hanic's wages.

But how do the great mass of city laborers who receive but \$1.50 to \$2 per day, and are out of work half the time,

They exist in attics and garrets, or underground basements, a whole fam-ily, sometimes two or three families, cupying but one room. The only playground they have for their children is the street—and a filthy street at that,

playground they have for their children is the street—and a filthy street at that, for the children are ragged and dirty, and if they should appear upon a pleasant, shady street, the police would drive them off.

The farmer we have described, possessing 80 acres of land, well-stocked, and with good buildings, lives in a style of comfort, although he may not handle much money, which he would find it difficult to obtain in a large city on less than \$900 a year. Crops will grow while he is sick. When the city laborer is sick it is rent and grocer's bill that grow.

In dividing the annual income of the United States (\$13,000,000,000) by the number of inhabitants (\$3,000,000) by the number of inhabitants (\$3,000,000) we find the result to be an income of \$2.05 for each individual, including the aged, the sick and the baby in the cradie.

This gives us an annual income of the This gives us an annual income of the sick and the baby in the cradie.

This gives us an annual income of the thing gives the baby in the cradie.

This gives us an annual income of the sick and the baby in the cradie.

TERMS: \$1.00 A YEAR

\$1,030 for each family of five-which is The National Organ of the Farmer's Alli-ance Speaks a Good Word for Labor in the Cities.

Control of the Farmer's Alli-ance Speaks a Good Word for Labor in luxury, in either city or country.

That is, no family need starve, or freeze That is, no family need starve, or freeze or go ragged or shelterless, on an in"If I could get \$3 a day I'd be glad to come of \$1,630, which is what the leave the farm in a minute. My farm don't pay no \$900 a year. I've got 80 selves. It is also a fact that a city fam-acres of good land and decent building ily cannot be really comfortable on much of dollars. Even so sensible a man as ings, and am out of debt, and it's all I less. Farmers do not realize the real can do to send my children to school and make both ends meet. I could do lies, and are therefore inclined to think better than that on \$900 a year."

Could you? That remains to be cause he does not save out of his wages, while that same city workman is obliged to use all he earns and then

Again some farmers say:
"Two dollars a day is enough for any
man to get. I don't believe in such

support a family in comfort. You are probably paying 75 cents a day, and the man you employ does not starve. Neither will he ever be rich, nor will he be likely to own a home. Two dol-The laborer cannot. The farmer lars a day will not support a city family of five in comfort. It will not enable When the workman wants a day off he | the laborer to buy a home, or to make

Ought we not then to sympathize with the city laborer's attempts through organization to increase his wages? Without organization he would soon be where the English aristocrats have boasted of having their laborers, "in the dust where they belong, with an army to keep them there."

The interests of the world's workers are the same everywhere. It is only the idlers who gain by low wages and a starving people. When laborers receive high wages they can afford to buy more farm produce and pay better prices for it. This makes good times for the farmer, who can afford to buy more manufactured goods, which makes good times for the manufacturer, and the cotton raiser, and the wool producer, and thus the circle widens and industry

Organization is the only hope for the vorld's workers, the only way in which As to expenses, a cottage or a flat containing from four to six rooms, in a fact and help each other all that lies in pleasant location on a paved street, in any of our larger cities, will rent for from \$15 to \$30 per month, or from \$180 should organize, agitate, and seek by

cannot have a garden from which to obtain vegetables and small fruits. Your potatoes will cost you from 50 cents to \$1.25 per bushel. Unless you are renting an expensive house, you will have no cellar in which to store things. You will have to live from week to week, or day to day, and pay grocer's prices. Your berries will cost your Scents a quart, usually more, seloracle. In this respect the administra-tion has not held out a ray of light or hope to the common peo-ple for financial reform or freedom from not see the evidence of its authenticity. the gold power. The much talked of It may voice the sentiment of Wall international conference need not be street, but we doubt if the gold-bugs cited as a contradiction of this, for as are sending out that kind of dispatches

president in his own country. One class of his opponents are disappointed political leaders who feel that the prespaid. Your clothes will wear out just ident has not given them their share as fast as they did in the country, and of the public patronage. In this class ident has not given them their share high protective tariff advocate and a national banker, as speaker of the house. They did nothing they promised. They did the very reverse. It is more than folly for them to say if they have a control of the national banker, as speaker of the house. They did the very reverse. It is more than folly for them to say if they have to national policy, his avowed opposition to the free coinage of silver. To this class belong Teller, Wolcott, Jones, this class belong Teller, Wolcott, Jones, etc. What course the latter will now

the responsibility would have rested to the hospital. You cannot depend convention of Colorado adopted a resotake remains to be seen. The state the responsibility would have rested on him and the republican party. It upon your neighbors. Your doctor's bills will be heavy; and if you die, the land to bury you in will cost a dollar a date or a platform antagonistic to free land to bury you in will cost a dollar a terest of the people. But instead of this it placed itself on record in the in
The mechanic in a country town who we shall see which is stronger in Colorado, party ties or principle.

house ever since 1879, with two exceptions. It has always since 1860 had enough in both the senate and the house to block the passage of the worst new. Its financial declaration means gold or it means nothing, and we take it the republican party, as old parties are apt to do, has missed an opportunity. It has smothered the strongest available cry that it could have sent among the people, that of "Blaine and reciprocity."—Progressive Farmer.

COLORADO POPULISTS.

Pueblo on the 18th ult., and was a large and earnest one. After indorsing the St. Louis platform, the free coinage plank in italics, the following were appointed: L. G. Berry, editor Industrial Union Montered pointed: L. G. Berry, editor Industrial Union, Montrose; Jackson Orr, Denver; D. H. Waits, editor Union Era, Aspen; J. A. Wayland, editor Coming Crisis, Pueblo; James Curtis, of the Royal Gorge, Canon City; S. H. Thompson, Durango; R. A. Southworth, Denver; J. S. McClelland, Larimer.

The following resolutions were unan-

IS YOUR TIME OUT?

It to thist. Society

If this notice is marked with an X it shows that your time has expired. Please notify us of the fact if you want the paper continued.

A SOURCE OF PROFIT.

The Debt Incurred for the Purchase of the Railroads Could Not Be a Burden. The proposition of government own-ership of the railroads startles many people on account of the magnitude of the investment, which might require the issue of bonds of about six billions Senator Carlisle has fallen into the absurdity of comparing such an invest-ment with the national war debt and

speaking of it as a burden which the tax-payers would find even more intol-

Such confusion of thought is aston-Such confusion of thought is astonishing. A debt which is incurred in order to purchase a paying business is not regarded as a burden, but as a means of enriching oneself, an epportunity not to be neglected. The war debt, although in a large sense it was a most highly paying investment, inasmuch as it saved the nation, was in a business same a dead. business sense a dead loss, being represented only by dead men and wasted material. A debt incurred for the purchase of railroads would on the other hand be represented by a business prop-erty of the most profitable sort. The interest on the war debt, which went for waste, is a dead weight on the nation and has every cent of it to be paid by taxation. The interest on the bonds issued for the purchase of the railroads, on the other hand, would be paid, every cent of it, by the profits of the business, which would also yield a sinking fund to extinguish the principal. The more such property as that the state can get hold of the better off

for the tax-payer. Of course the same considerations apply with equal force to the debts incurred by municipalities for the purchase or construction of lighting plants, water works or tramways. Such debts are wholly unlike those incurred for ordinary public expenditures, insamu 'a sa they represent not outlays on which the tax-payer must pay interest, but sources of income which will take care of their own interest and sinking funds and pay the municipalities (if the latter see fit) a profit besides.—New Nation.

NOTHING BUT A FAKE. The Circular Purporting to Have Been Buried on the Floor of the Chicago Ex-

change.

Apropos to what we said relative to the Chicago Daily Press "special" that is going the rounds of the reform press. any of our larger cities, will rent for from \$180 for from \$180 to \$30 per month, or from \$180 to \$30 per year. If he feels that he cannot afford \$200 a year for rent, he must content himself with small rooms on dirty streets, up innumerable flights of stairs, or in the vicinity of vile smokes and sickening smells. Many a farmer occupying a pretty home would be surprised to find that if he wished to move to the city and rent a house as comfortably and pleasantly situated, he would be obliged to pay from \$500 to \$700 rent. Remember that we are speaking of city rents, not of country town rents.

To the city workman nothing is free, not even the water he drinks. Water taxes must be paid just as surely as coal bills. In the city you cannot have a garden from which to obtain vegetables and small fruits.

The same just that every man who labors should organize, agitate, and seek by every honest means to obtain such a distribution of the products of labor as must be point or the reform press, should organize, agitate, and seek by wany of the reform press, should organize, agitate, and seek by wany of the reform press, the Nebraska Alliance has this to say: the Nebraska Alliance has this to say: the Nebraska Alliance has this to say it many of the reform press, should organize, agitate, and seek by wany of the reform press, and seek by wany of the reform press, and seek by day of interedir papers are publishing a distribution of the products of labor as will give him what he really earns? Many of the reform papers are publishing a distribution of the products of labor as will give him what he really earns? Many of the reform papers are publishing a distribution of the products of labor as will give him what he really earns? Daily Press, in which the ideas and plans of the policy earns? Whay should he be content with less?

The REPUBLICAN NOMINEE.

A Plutocratic Tool Upon a Single Gold Standard Platform.

Mr. Harrison has many traits that mark him as an astute politician and a statesman. In public utterances he is pecul the Nebraska Alliance has this to say:

as a fake when it first appeared, and yet that means nothing and there is not the slightest indication that it will lead, or that it is intended to lead, to the remonetization of silver.

In this connection, it is interesting to note the source of opposition to the found. We do not believe it, and we shall not take up this "howl" until we have better evidence of its authenticity. We are glad to know that others share our opinion of it. -Topeka Advocate.

WHITELAW REID.

A Traitor to Horace Greeley and the Bit-ter Enemy of Organized Laber. During Mr. Greeley's later editorial years, Whitelaw Reid, the republican candidate for the vice presidency, was managing editor of the New York Tribune. When Mr. Greeley accepted the democratic and liberal republican nomination for the presidency in 1872, the great journalist thought it proper that he should vacate the editorial chair, and he, therefore, made Mr. Reid editorin-chief of the Tribune. This first brought the latter gentleman's name and was vigorously supporting his late chief, he was mercilessly caricatured and lampooned by the republican press. Once in Mr. Greeley's place, that gentleman was unable again to displace him, and crazed by the result of the campaign and the loss of his paper, the child of his brain, a madhouse death closed the great editor's career.

Mr. Reid has ever since held the editorial chair of the Tribune and has proved himself a brilliant journalist, but one bitterly opposed to organized labor. He has been at constant strife with the printers' unions, and the fact The People's Party of Colorado Holds Its State Convention to Select Delegates to Omaha.

The people's convention of this state to select delegates to Omaha met at the select delegates to Omaha met at the select delegates the select been what printers call a "rat office." one in which organized laborers cannot find employment. It is said this was changed a few days before the Minneapolis convention, an action that looks a little like a death-bed repentance.

The most important public position ever held by Mr. Reid was that of minister to France under the present administration, in which he seems to have made a very acceptable and dignified officer. He is in every sense plutocratic, and an unyielding advocate of the gold standard. - Progressive Farmer.

-U. S. Hall, of Missouri, who tried so hard to get up a great anti-subtreasury movement last year, has been rewarded with a democratic nomination for congress.-Farmers' Alliance.

-Don't wait for a club organizer.

Anybody can be a people's party club organizer, simply by going to work at forming a club. Take a piece of paper, write at the top, we, the undersigned, hereby form ourselves into a people's party club to be known as the — people's party club. Then go around among your neighbors and get signers. Later on a meeting of the club can be called.—Missouri World.

A bired press and bired species.

—A hired press and hired speakers, a control of wires and closing of news channels, will not head off this great agitation of the people against the robberies of trusts, combines and banks.